

STORIES OF THE SECRET SERVICE

BY Capt. Patrick D. Tyrrell

STORY No. 3 The MISSOURI LAND LEAGUERS

Being an Account of the Operations and Conviction of the Band of Land Thieves Operating in Missouri in the Early Seventies.

By CAPTAIN PATRICK D. TYRRELL

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My plan was to conduct negotiations with Lindsay and Van Hise in such a way that they would have the deeds to the land they were to sell. I was to be in their respective offices on the day the arrests were to be made, thereby providing fresh evidence to be used against them in the courts. There was no hitch in this plan. Lindsay followed up the negotiations opened by Stedman with the celerity ordinarily displayed by a man of business anxious to close a deal in which there was big profit. Van Hise was just as prompt in his efforts to unload 25,000 acres on "James Hall," sawmill operator. The plan was working smoothly and promised great results.

The amount of detailed work, which at this late date would be of no interest to my readers, was enormous. I spent six weeks alone in the Washington land office withdrawing papers for examination and comparison. Frequent trips were made to southern Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the network of evidence being filled in with a patch here and a patch there.

I believe I neglected to say in beginning this story that the communication to Secretary Schurz, which he had turned over to Chief Brooks, and which was the real starting point of this history, had been written by one Leo Whybark, of St. Louis, a former colleague of Robert Lindsay. To all deceives it is well known that many of the most important cases have their origin in the falling out of thieves among themselves. Lindsay and Whybark had split over a division of the spoils, the latter claiming that he had been worsted by Lindsay, who had grown domineering in his treatment of subordinates. Whybark's revenge took the form of his letter to the secretary of the interior. During the investigation Whybark was of considerable service to the government, but later was arrested as one of the leaguers. His sentence, however, was never enforced, this being his reward for his services to Uncle Sam.

In Cleveland George Linn, after whom was named a suburb, Lindale, was found to be almost as important a leaguer as Van Hise. John K. Corwin, the notary used by Van Hise and Linn, was a member of one of the most prominent families in Ohio, but, through his overindulgence in whiskey, was a pliable tool in the hands of others. John F. Gardiner was a banker and a man of high business standing. In the work of producing false titles the notarial work was not the least item, as all the papers had to be sworn to, and it was necessary to find notaries who not only would consent to take acknowledgements they knew to be false, but who could be trusted to maintain the utmost secrecy. Two more of these notaries were Herman E. Schuster and John J. Brady, Jr., of St. Louis. In all, 22 men had been dragged into our net for complicity in our form or another in this great conspiracy.

At last the time came to strike. I believed that the evidence in all the cases was strong enough to convict. Warrants were sworn out and placed in the hands of deputy United States marshals in the various cities where the arrests were to be made. The greatest secrecy was observed in getting out the papers and arranging other preliminaries. With Lindsay and Van Hise, Stedman, and I arranged to have all the papers in our desks with them in their respective offices on the day the arrests were planned. It was the 15th day of March in the year after the investigation was begun that I entered the private office of Robert L. Lindsay in St. Louis with Deputy Marshal Sobel.

Lindsay, jaunty and busy, was at his desk. I quietly told him he was under arrest.

"Who are you, and what am I under arrest for?" he demanded.

I told him who I was, and, briefly, what he was wanted for.

"All right," he said, coolly, reaching for his hat. "But you came just in time to spoil a big trade for me." This he became indignant.

"This is an outrage," he said, angrily, "a paper put up by Carl Schurz to ruin me. It's the work of the 4-d reformers in the republican party, and is going to hurt the party."

As nearly as the same instant as was physically possible, the arrests of a score or more of the leaguers were made in St. Louis and other cities. All were placed under bonds, the furnishing of bail being a comparatively easy matter for men of such prominence and means as most of them were.

Then came a most desperate fight for freedom on the part of the land leaguers—a fight in which was employed every agency from the influence of the highest dignitaries in the republican party to the intimidation of even minor witnesses by threats of lynching. Among the men who had been carefully let into possession of incriminating information against Lindsay was Frank Smith, an employee of President Thompson, of the Boatmen's bank, of St. Louis, who had a country seat at Ironton. One day the following notice was sent to Smith from a mysterious source:

Frank Smith, Ironton, Mo.
Cook at Thompson's.
Prepare with your maker—he will want you to come in very soon. We will on August 16, at 12 o'clock, midnight, come to your house and hang you to a tree until you are dead. May you be ready to die!

Beware!
PARTY OF LYNECHERS.

With the history of the tree of death in Arcadia valley in their minds the persons upon whom such notices were served did not look upon them as jests or idle threats. Seventeen corpses had dangled from the limbs of this tree in due testimony of the sincerity of purpose of the land leaguers; and the receipt of such a notice after the leaguers had been brought to bay was not a pleasant incident. The government maintained surveillance over the criminals and their suspected allies, however, and prevented the execution of any threats. The notice sent to Smith I found to be in the handwriting of Robert Lindsay.

It was in high political places that the most telling fight was made by the leaguers to escape the penalty of their crimes. To explain this fight I must revert for a moment to the national political situation of that year. Grant had completed his globe-circling tour and was being urged for a third presidential term. Among the 306 delegates to the Chicago convention that stood by him to the last were James Lindsay and Carroll R. Peck. Grant was defeated for nomination by the unexpected launching of the name of James A. Garfield, around whom the anti-Grant forces rallied. The schism in the party preceding the convention was widened by the nomination and election of Garfield, and the bitterness of feeling was nowhere more intense than in Missouri.

Robert Lindsay was prominent in the Grant faction of that state, being an officer in a large political organization with such staunch republicans as Chauncey I. Filley and others of equal prominence. His father was Grant's personal friend and political beneficiary, and the relations between the former president and the Lindsay family were very warm, as indicated by James Lindsay's appointment to one responsible position after he had proved a defaulter in a previous one.

United States Attorney Bliss, upon whom fell the chief burden of prosecution of the leaguers in the courts, was appointed by President Grant, and other government officials, the weight of whose influence should have been on the side of the prosecution, were found lukewarm in the cause. I do not mean to imply that there was any overt neglect of duty on the part of the government prosecutors nor that any of the Grant politicians used their influence to corruptly; but I do say that from mysterious sources and in the most mysterious manner there came strange happenings—all in favor of the defendants. It did not take me long to see that at the rate matters were going the land leaguers would soon be free without trial.

At the time of his arrest Robert Lindsay charged his trouble to Carl Schurz. In the newspapers he charged that Secretary Schurz had discharged James Lindsay from the Ironton land office without cause, and that he, Robert, had issued a circular attacking Schurz for this act. In order to get revenge for the issuance of this circular Schurz had concocted this plot against the Lindsay, according to those worthies. The secretary of the interior was a member of the anti-Grant faction, and this gave some color, with the uninformed, to the cry of his political plottings against the Lindsays. This is the first time since the celebrated land fraud cases came before the public that the exact truth concerning their origin has been made public. The starting point, as I have related, was the falling out of Robert Lindsay and his lieutenant, Whybark, and not any desire on the part of Secretary Schurz to punish his political adversaries in the republican party.

To raise the cry of political persecution, however, was to put forward the strongest available defense. James Lindsay came forward with a newspaper interview in defense of his son and in condemnation of the federal authorities. Carroll R. Peck, in the Ironton paper involved by him, charged me with having involved the government in an expense of \$80,000 to satisfy the political enemies of my superiors. As a matter of fact, about \$1,000 had been spent up to that time. The strongest political forces in the state were being pushed to their utmost capacity to bring about the release of Lindsay, especially, and the bitterest of feuds were fomented.

After the 19th of September, 1881, when the word flashed across the land that the shot fired by Guiteau on the railway platform at Washington had

proved fatal, a prominent government official said to me:

"Now that Garfield is dead there is little chance of convicting the land leaguers."

The statement was made on the assumption that President Arthur was friendly to the Grant element; but this turned out to be an erroneous surmise. In answer to it I said:

"The republican party cannot afford to stand sponsor for these men."

Fully as I realized the strength of the political movement in favor of the criminals I was scarcely prepared for the sudden turn which affairs took.

The cases had been brought in the United States court. Suddenly it became whispered about that the federal law governing land patents had been construed in such a way as to release the conspirators. This construction was to the following effect: That a land patent once issued was valid so far as the government was concerned without reference to the manner in which it had been obtained—in other words, if the fraud was not discovered before the patent was issued it could not be used to nullify the patent nor punish the guilty.

Here was a pretty how-d'ye-do. After a year's hard work had revealed a crime involving the clear theft of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 acres of valuable land from the government and thousands of individuals had been robbed, the promoters of the plot were to be restored to liberty and their former places in society because a judge claimed to have discovered a possible construction of the federal law that would attain this result. There was no claim that the land leaguers had not committed the acts with which they stood charged, but their friends claimed—and unfortunately they found ready support among government officials—that the discovery of this technicality justified the dismissal of the cases.

My position was that merely of the officer who had been largely instrumental in planning and carrying out the investigation at the orders of my superiors. But I was determined that the criminals should not escape if it was in my power to prevent. I had seen all the august power of government arrayed against malefactors whose crimes had been in the fitness of things compared with that of these kid-gloved conspirators, and to me it seemed a violation of every tenet of eternal right to allow these men to go free because they were strong in the councils of their political party.

I was also convinced that the judge in question was in error legally, and in support of my view I had a letter written by Assistant Secretary of State Bell to John Sherman, secretary of the treasury, calling attention to section 5403 of the statutes, which provided that any person stealing or destroying any paper, record or document from any federal office could be fined and imprisoned. This section covered fully the thefts of land patents. Besides, it had been held by the supreme court that the actual delivery of a patent, as with a deed, was necessary to pass title.

So far as the use of their technicality was concerned the defendants gained their point. On the construction referred to the cases were allowed to die in the federal court by the judge who had made the strange construction of the law.

There was but one recourse. In the perpetration of the big crime numerous individual offenses against state laws had been committed, such as forgery, perjury and obtaining money under false pretenses. We might as well prosecute these state courts. This was suggested, but my superiors in Washington doubted the probability of our being able to convict in the state courts on the theory that they were even more subject to influence than the federal courts.

Most fortunately there came to the rescue of justice at this critical moment a man with splendid fighting ability and a deep sense of duty—Circuit Attorney Harris, of St. Louis. He possessed in a marked degree the qualifications that the federal prosecutors lacked. With him I went over the evidence. He leaped into the breach with a vim that was refreshing. He was invulnerable to political or other influences and soon mastered and marshaled for use the great mass of evidence.

In the meantime a touch of romance had been added to the drear details of the case in Cleveland. In the office of Orlando Van Hise there had been employed a clerk named Mary A. Johnson. Her sister had married George Linn, another member of the ring. She was also a notary public, and had taken many fraudulent acknowledgments for her employer. The government had intended to use Mary Johnson as a witness against Van Hise, but Cupid took a hand soon after the arrest and Van Hise and the girl were married, thus giving the government a serious setback in the prosecution of Van Hise, for a wife could not be used as a witness against her husband.

The dismissal of the cases in the federal courts and the institution of the state courts of course necessitated the re-arresting of the defendants and the furnishing of new bonds. When we went to Cleveland we found that Van Hise and Linn had decamped for parts unknown, presumably Europe. The others were secured, however, and the trials were held in St. Louis, Mo.; Steubenville, O., and Clarion, Pa.

Circuit Attorney Harris had mastered the evidence so thoroughly and had all the cases so well in hand that he went to Steubenville to assist in the prosecution of the Ohio conspirators. Robert Lindsay retained the most able lawyers he could find and every artifice known to them was employed. At the end of the first battle in court Robert L. Lindsay was sentenced to serve term in the penitentiary. This term he served, minus the time allowance for good behavior. I do not know if he is alive or dead. Far be it from me in these narratives to seek to follow any man past the point where he explained his crime in the manner prescribed by the

courts. I hope he learned well the lesson that education, a good position in society and general political affiliations do not palliate crime. Crime is punishable to all alike.

The entire 30,000 acres convicted and were sentenced to serve from two to nine years. These were the conspirators, big and little:

Robert L. Lindsay, Addison F. Burns, William Burns, Orlando Van Hise, George Linn, John K. Corwin, John F. Gardiner, Samuel L. Carter, David E. Bingham, J. F. Richards, Benjamin F. Pickler, Herman E. Schuster, Charles Vassell, Charles Newman, John F. Norris, H. R. McClellan, George W. Nelson, Cyrus Smith, J. S. Wolfe, John Brady, Jr.; George L. Brown, Samuel C. Clark and Leo Whybark. There were 61 indictments against Lindsay, 52 of which Attorney Bliss nolle prosequit in St. Louis while Lindsay was on trial in Steubenville.

In the little courtroom at Clarion, Pa., was laid the pathetic closing scene of this memorable crime. William Burns, the gray-haired father, and Addison, his son, in the prime of manhood, were tried together. Their lawyers fought a good fight but lost. After they had been found guilty by a jury they were called before the bar for sentence. I can give the exact language of the judge, for it was stenographically preserved—not a general custom in those days:

"The offense committed by you is a very grave one. It was committed under very remarkable circumstances and seldom is crime committed which is so deeply imbedded in perjury as this crime has been. In order to make this forgery effectual, to impose upon the persons victimized, it was necessary to resort to falsehood, to impose upon notaries public and to impose forged papers upon the officials of the United States in the land office. The evidence showed that this single transaction was interwoven with many others of the same kind. That these several transactions have extended over a period of several years during which falsehood was continually resorted to; that one or the other of you have repeatedly forged instruments, imposed upon the officers of the land office and that you have repeatedly victimized the citizens of this commonwealth is proved. In the history of the crimes of this country, there is no one that I know of that has developed so complete a system and so skillful an intertwining of falsehood, perjury and forgery."

"You had abundance of time to reflect; you are both men of mature years. You knew the effect of your conduct. You knew that you were imposing upon the men who indicted you. You knew that you were reaping gains in this unlawful way and that you were imposing on the department at Washington and deceiving the officials in Missouri. You knew you were unsettling the land titles in that state and giving to the citizens of this commonwealth an entirely worthless title and were getting from them as much money as you could by a system of false dealing. We regret the position you are in, and that the evidence was not such as would have warranted the jury in doing otherwise than they have. We do not desire to continue our remarks in a way to increase your feelings, but it is our duty to administer the law as faithfully as we can. William Burns, I sentence you to pay a fine of \$500 and to serve seven years at hard labor in the Allegheny penitentiary, and Addison Burns, the same sentence is imposed on you."

Father and son were led away to solitary confinement and the curtain was rung down on the greatest conspiracy of its kind of the century.

STORY No. 4 WILL BE "THE BIEBUSH BAND."

COURTESY QUEERLY SHOWN

The Javanese Manner of Displaying Their Good Manners to Strangers.

Englishmen who travel in the far east meet with many customs which strike the European mind as decidedly peculiar.

"The first time I met a merchant in Java," says one returned traveler, "I felt very embarrassed, for the moment I accosted him he squatted down in the street and sat on the calves of his legs."

"For a moment I was puzzled as to whether I ought to do the same or not, for the sake of good manners, but I decided to stand. Before long I learned that to squat down the moment they are addressed is the Javanese way of showing politeness."

"Whenever a stranger goes through a village, it is good breeding for all the people who meet him to thus humble themselves. Women are even more polite than the men, for they not only sit down, but turn their backs, as it is considered very rude to stare at strangers."

INHOSPITALITY.

Two small boys whose home is in Louisville went recently to visit their grandparents in Cincinnati. One was nine years old and the other 11. They arrived at grandma's all right, but in half an hour had disappeared. Later in the day their absence caused alarm and a search was begun for them. They were found that evening on the Kentucky side of the river, resting after a long foot journey toward home.

"Why, Harry," complained grandma, "what did you want to run away from me for?"

"Because," said Harry, with dignity and firmness, "we do not visit at houses where the cooky box is kept locked up."

Grandma promptly removed the offending padlock and amicable relations were restored.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MEAN THING!

Grayce—Miss McPrim tells me that she has made arrangements to lecture for a term of years.

George—Do you mean that she is going on the lyceum platform, or is she about to be married?—Pittsburg Post.

TITLED PARSE.

The late Sir D. M. Pettit, a parsee of Bombay, who founded numerous cotton mills in India, gave \$2,500,000 to benevolent projects and was created a baron, an honor conferred on only one other native.

WHAT "SULLY" SAYS.

John L. Sullivan, who is playing at a San Francisco theater, remarked the other night in an interview: "I've got more game tucked away for me after I'm dead than Carnegie or Rockefeller can buy with all their saved-up lot of all evil."

OVERDOING IT.

Mrs. Houseman—Very humane idea, I think, carrying three cattle to roof pens by a moving stairway.

Houseman—Rot! Meat is high enough already.—N. Y. Times.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HOME-MADE LIME SPREADER

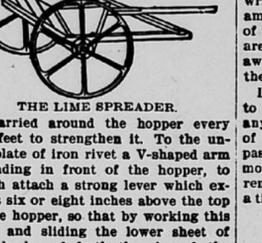
How the Handy Farmer Can Simplify the Method of Distributing This Fertilizer.

Make a hopper of plank or of boards similar to that of an ordinary fertilizer drill, except that it should be eight feet or more long, with sides and top 18 to 24 inches wide. For the bottom get two pieces of heavy galvanized sheet iron as long as the hopper. Cut a lot of holes in the middle of each piece, each one inch wide, two inches long and eight inches apart. Cut the holes in the two pieces of iron so they will register.

Fasten one strip to the hopper as a bottom and let the other slide on the hopper on strips of iron, which should be carried under the hopper every two feet to strengthen it. To the under plate of iron rivet a V-shaped arm extending in front of the hopper, to which attach a strong lever which extends six or eight inches above the top of the hopper, so that by working this lever and sliding the lower sheet of iron back and forth the size of the openings can be regulated.

Make a wood frame from the hopper with a tongue to it similar to the frame of an ordinary grain drill. Then get a pair of old mowing machine wheels with ratchets in the hubs and axle sufficiently long to fasten to a bar of iron, which will extend through the hopper from one end to the other. To this axle, which will turn as the spreader moves forward, attach several short arms above each hole in the bottom of the hopper, which will act as a reel to keep the lime loose and the feed constant.

When this hopper is filled with lime and the spreader pulling forward, says the Farm and Home, the reel will turn, breaking all lumps and causing the lime to feed out evenly. If two pieces of oil cloth are attached to the hopper, one in front and the other behind, of sufficient width to reach the ground, they will reduce the annoyance to the man and team of the flying lime dust.



STORING ONIONS.

Should Not Be Pulled Until the Tops Are Dead and Must Be Thoroughly Cured Before Storing.

Onions should not be pulled until the tops are entirely dead to insure a thoroughly ripened crop. They should be pulled immediately at this stage, however, to prevent the starting of a second growth, which has proved disastrous to many fields. In wet weather there is much danger from second growth, and every means should be taken to make a quick harvest under these conditions.

Pulling by hand may be, somewhat facilitated by taking a double wheel hoe, arranging the two hoes with point of blades to come together in center.

By adjusting elevation of wheel this may be pushed along the rows and the onions lifted, so that they will pass over the hoes without cutting or bruising, and laid with roots exposed to the sun for curing. A bar of iron, bent by the blacksmith, with threaded ends to fasten to frame, slightly curved at rear in center, will answer the purpose as well or better in pulling the row.

Thoroughly curing before storing is one of the essentials in onion harvesting, says the Farm and Home. After the onions have cured they are gathered, from three to five rows into one, and topped in the field. Often, however, our work time is such that we find it more convenient to put them under cover before topping. We have slat bushel crates in which onions are placed in the field and moved to cover. We used these crates also for storage, piling them one above another to ceiling of building, leaving one foot or more between tiers for circulation of air, and every third row a space for passage with access provided at center for inspection during storage season. The ideal temperature is just above 32 degrees. A dry air is necessary for satisfactory onion storage. If placed in a cellar it must be ventilated as occasion permits to keep the air dry.

ANIMAL NEEDS.

Pick up the sweet apples; all stock love them and they will do the animals good.

If the best profit is realized, not only the wool, but the mutton and the lamb must contribute their part.

Rub a rag dipped in kerosene over the bot' fly eggs on your horse two or three times a week. It will destroy them.

Pumpkins for cattle feed in some tests on unmanured plots yielded five tons per acre; on manured sections 35 tons.

A tablespoonful of carbolic acid in a pail of water, sprinkled over the floor of the pig pen, is a very effective deodorizer.—Farm Journal.

Look out in good season for the breeding ram this fall; be sure that he possesses individual merit, so that he will improve your flock.—Western Farmer.

Well Water on the Farm.

Much of the disease in every community comes from impure drinking water. This is true on the farm as well as in the city. Numerous wells on the farm are badly located in relation to closets and barns. Water moved quite freely through the soil, and a well within 100 feet or so of the barnyard is almost certain to get the drainage from that barnyard. This is especially true of sandy soils. The vegetable matter in the barnyard drainings furnishes good food for disease germs.

RELATED OF RACES.

The Japanese lover, instead of an engagement ring, may give his future bride a piece of beautiful silk to be worn as a sash.

A Chinese gentleman often presents his intended bride with a pair of gossamer, and they are regarded as emblems of conjugalidelity.

Romanian hospitality knows no limits. "I have not even a bite left for a guest," is the bitterest complaint a housewife can make.

In Galway some of the fishermen consider it so unlucky to see a fox that they will not put to sea if they notice one while going to their boats.

Belgian women take a pride in doing their own work. If asked why they engage no help, they are very apt to reply that servants are kept only by lazy, incompetent, extravagant, or sick persons.

The women of Sumatra wear the costliest dresses that are known, many of them being made of pure gold and silver. After the metal is mined and smelted, it is formed into a fine wire, which is woven into cloth, and afterwards used for dresses.

A Japanese auction is a solemn affair. The public do not call out their bids, but write their names, together with the amount they are willing to pay, on slips of paper, and put these in a box. They are looked through, and the article is awarded to the person who has made the highest offer.

It is considered correct in China not to have the slightest recollection of anything that occurs during the period of mourning. A Chinaman who has passed 100 days in mourning for his mother will deem it bad breeding to remember anything during so sacred a time.

MEDICAL MENTION.

Swedish physicians say whistling will do much toward the development of a robust physical frame.

A silver solution, called collargol, has been used successfully in Germany in the treatment of appendicitis.

There were only four deaths per 1,000 among the children who passed through the late Dr. Barnardo's hands.

The sanitary influence of the eucalyptus tree is said to render native-born Australians immune to cancer.

Prof. Karl Schleich says that "combating fatigue with nicotine, alcohol, tea or coffee, like bandaging the eyes of a watch dog."

Ammonia vapor has been discovered to be the best disinfectant for use in cases of cholera or diphtheria. It will free a room from germs in two hours.

The international Italian "King Humbert prize" of 2,500 francs for the most important contribution to orthopedic surgery has been awarded to Dr. Oscar Culpins of Heidelberg.

One of the speakers at the tuberculosis congress in Paris maintained that parents suffering from consumption should not be allowed to keep their children. Another suggested that all domestic animals should be made immune with tuberculin.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Will Cure Rheumatism.

"People can cure themselves of a good many common ailments at a very small cost if they go about it the right way," said Mr. Hoar, recently. "For instance, I have just cured myself of a very painful disease. I might have begun to treat it sooner, that's all the mistake I made in the matter. But I found the root of the difficulty and I picked out the right remedy without the aid of a doctor."

"It was really all in my blood. I first felt a twinge in my left foot and ankle in the middle of last January, following exposure to cold. I realized I had rheumatism and I knew that really comes from bad blood. Cold simply develops it. Then my hands and feet were cold and clammy even in hot weather, and numb a great part of the time. I concluded that my blood was thin and poor and the circulation sluggish."

"After a time my feet and ankles swelled so badly that I could only tie my shoes half way up. My legs swelled terribly and I could walk only a short distance before giving out completely."

"When I read of the cures of all kinds of blood diseases, that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I was convinced that they were just the remedy for my case, and so I proved. I could see that they were benefiting me before I had quite used up the first box. The improvement was decidedly marked after I had taken two boxes. Three more boxes restored my hands and feet and legs to natural size and feeling and then I stopped taking medicine and have since been perfectly well."

Mr. F. Le Roy Hoar lives at No. 132 Constitution street, Bristol, R. I. Any one can get convincing evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured anemia, rheumatism, erysipelas, and other serious diseases of the blood by simply writing to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

gives absolutely FREE to every settler One Hundred and Sixty Acres of land in Western Canada.

Land adjoining this can be purchased from railway and land companies at from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

On this land this year has been produced upwards of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

It is also the best of grazing land and for mixed farming it has no superior on the continent.

Splendid climate, low taxes, railways convenient, schools and churches close at hand.

Write for "Twentieth Century Canada" and low railway rates to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, or to authorized Canadian Agents: CHAS. FILLIS, Clifford Bldg., Grand Forks, N. Dak. J. M. MACLEAN, Box 116, Watrousfors, S. Dakota. E. T. HOLMES, 215 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Mention this paper.

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Mayer School Shoes

are made extra strong. The soles are seasoned and tough, and every seam is sewed to hold.

Two pair of Mayer School Shoes are equal in wearing quality to three pair of the usual kind. You save one-third. They are the strongest school shoes made and Wear Like Iron.

Any reliable shoe dealer will supply you. If not, write to us. Look for the Mayer trade-mark on the sole.

We make "Honorbill" shoes for men and "Western Lady" and "Martha Washington Comfort" shoes for women.

F. Mayer Best & Shoe Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

Applied Art.

First Sweet Sixteen—Oh, my Fritz is a very musical. He composes heavenly waltzes.

Second Ditto—So is my Hans. He even kisses in waltz time.—Translated for Tales from Megendorf's Blatter.

Following Directions.

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—Has he had any lucid intervals?

Mrs. Perkins (with dignity)—Eys' ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor.—Kansas City Independent.

A Definition.

Glady—Mamma, what is a "cursey glance"?

Mamma—It is the kind of look that your father gives when he wants to swear but doesn't dare.—Roslyn News.

Sure Enough.

"I'm from Beantown."

"Boston?"

"That's the only beantown, inn't it?"

"Well, there's Lima, O'—Chicago Sun.

Go East via the Nickel Plate Road.

Lowest rates via the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections to all points in Eastern and New England States. Three elegant through trains daily to Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Meals served in Dining Cars on the Individual Club Plan, at prices ranging from 35 cents to \$1.00. Also service a la carte. Luxurious Sleeping Cars on all trains. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road, and service as good as the best. For full information regarding rates, connections, sleeping car reservations, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

If a man is real honest he will admit that the proudest moment of his life was when he could see faint signs of a little bunch of beard in front of each ear.—The Commoner.

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 606 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been having heavy backaches, and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. Today, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

gives absolutely FREE to every settler One Hundred and Sixty Acres of land in Western Canada.

Land adjoining this can be purchased from railway and land companies at from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

On this land this year has been produced upwards of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

It is also the best of grazing land and for mixed farming it has no superior on the continent.

Splendid climate, low taxes, railways convenient, schools and churches close at hand.

Write for "Twentieth Century Canada" and low railway rates to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, or to authorized Canadian Agents: CHAS. FILLIS, Clifford Bldg., Grand Forks, N. Dak. J. M. MACLEAN, Box 116, Watrousfors, S. Dakota. E. T. HOLMES, 215 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Mention this paper.

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE GRIP, BAD COLIC, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't guarantee it. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE! Dr. W. D. Hooper, N. Y., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

Electricity and Dyspepsia.

A scientific man in Buffalo claims that he has discovered that working about high voltage electric apparatus results in "grave disturbances of the digestive organs, loss of appetite, distress after eating," and a whole train of dyspeptic symptoms.

Want Girls to Shoot.

A woman's conference lately in session at Bathurst, N. B., W., passed a resolution that all girls between the ages of 15 and 18 should receive instruction in the use of firearms.

Railway Accidents.

During 1904, according to a parliamentary report just submitted, 1,073 persons were killed by accidents connected with running of trains and movements of railway vehicles, or 86 less than in the year before. Casualties from train accidents show a very marked decrease.

Perverse Human Nature.

Such is the nature of things that the meek who are to inherit the earth are usually, if not invariably, people who don't want it.—Puck.

Mean Thing!

Grayce—Miss McPrim tells me that she has made arrangements to lecture for a term of years.

George—Do you mean that she is going on the lyceum platform, or is she about to be married?—Pittsburg Post.

TITLED PARSE.

The late Sir D. M. Pettit, a parsee of Bombay, who founded numerous cotton mills in India, gave \$2,500,000 to benevolent projects and was created a baron, an honor conferred on only one other native.

WHAT "SULLY" SAYS.

John L. Sullivan, who is playing at a San Francisco theater, remarked the other night in an interview: "I've got more game tucked away for me after I'm dead than Carnegie or Rockefeller can buy with all their saved-up lot of all evil."

TO CURE THE GRIP IN ONE DAY

ANTI-GRIPINE

THIS IS EQUAL TO NO OTHER

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